

IN SENATE.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED.

Mr. PEYTON resumed his remarks at the point where they had been suspended in the discussion of the power of removal as it existed in the Federal Government, and argued that the State Executive derived the power from a similar constitutional provision with that which vested the power in the Federal Executive. True, the two Governments differed in that, the one was limited by express grants of power and the other was only restricted by express prohibitions. The constitution of Kentucky was modeled after the Federal constitution, and almost identical in language with it. The power of removal as it existed in the Federal Government was understood by the framers of our constitution, and it was so framed as to leave the power just as it was in the National Government. The strongest objection which was urged against the exercise of this power, was, that by giving to the President the power of removing the Treasurer of the United States, it gave him unlimited control over the public purse. In the arrangement of our constitution, this difficulty was avoided by making the Treasurer elective by the Legislature and responsible to it. The public printer too, was made elective in the same way and for the same reasons—that they should not be subject to the influence and control of the Executive by means of the power of removal.

Mr. P. again adverted to the Illinois case, and argued that there was a marked distinction between the two cases—that in the one the Secretary was entirely independent of the Governor—not required to attest his official acts—that in the other he was the mere Secretary of the Governor and required to attest his attestation to every official act of the Governor, without which it would not be valid and complete. The one was an office without limit except as to good behavior—the other limited by the term for which the appointing power was elected.

Mr. P. read at length from the dissenting opinion of Judge Smith, [one of the Judges who sat in the Illinois case.] to sustain the various positions he assumed in the argument of this case.

In reply to the committee that the Governor and Senate constituted the appointing power, he quoted from a decision of Chief Justice Marshall, in which it was decided that appointment to office was the sole act of the President.

Mr. P. quoted from a congressional discussion on the bill to establish the Department of Foreign Affairs in June 1789. The motion pending, was to strike out a clause which made the head of the department removable at the will and pleasure of the President. Mr. White, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Boudinot and others, argued that the constitution in providing for removal from office by impeachment, did not mean to exclude all other means of removal, but that by necessity a more summary mode of action existed, and that it was lodged with the Executive alone—the Senate having the power of trying impeachments, could not be properly associated with him.—That the mode of removal by impeachment was given to the representatives of the people to be used in cases in which the President might be unwilling to remove the incumbent.

Mr. P. then took up the report of the majority of the committee, and commented upon each position assumed in it. He contended that the committee had not fairly presented the case. They argued against the power of removal by the Governor, when he had never exercised or claimed the power. He had only claimed the power of judging of the existence of a vacancy in the office of Secretary, and filling that vacancy by granting a commission to Mr. Kinkead until the end of the present session. And upon the grounds of Mr. Hardin's utter want of attention to the duties of the office, and his failure to discharge those duties, he had declared the office to be vacant. Mr. P. quoted Bacon's Abridgment as showing what would amount to a forfeiture of an office. A general principle was laid down, that in the grant of every office there was an implied condition to discharge the duties faithfully and diligently, and a failure to do so, *ipso facto* forfeited the office. Three particular causes of forfeiture were assigned, abuse, non-user, and failure. This was the common law of England, but that law so far as not inconsistent, had been adopted by us, and was as much the law here as in England. Mr. P. contended that the testimony taken in this case established the forfeiture of the office according to this rule, and that of the vacancy occasioned by this forfeiture, the Governor was the sole judge. The tenure of all offices held for the commonwealth is that the incumbent shall discharge the duties of the office, and when he fails to do it he forfeits his office, a vacancy is created and the Governor has a right to fill it.

Mr. P. argued that the powers of the Government of Kentucky were unlimited, save by restrictions in the constitution. The Federal Government could only exercise such powers as had been specially delegated to it in the constitution which established it—all other powers were reserved to the States, and to the people by express reservation, but the very reverse of this was the case in our State Government.

The restrictions upon its power must be looked for in the constitution, and except when specially restricted, its power is unlimited. The doctrine of construction applied to the Federal constitution however, by numerous decisions of the Supreme Court, is that where a power is expressly granted, authority is at the same time given by necessary implication, to use all the means necessary to carry into proper exercise the delegated power.

Mr. P. denied the power of the Senate to judge of a vacancy. It was an executive act, and belonged to the Governor alone. What would be the force and effect of the passage of the resolution reported by the committee? Could it restore Mr. Hardin to office? Could it prevent the Governor from filling the office at the end of the present session, when Mr. Kinkead's commission will expire, by re-appointing Mr. Kinkead, or appointing any one else? Pass the resolution, and it would be an idle ceremony—a farce—a powerless act. The framers of the constitution would have given power to the Senate to enforce its decision, if it had intended to erect the Senate into a court to revise and nullify the acts of the Executive.

Mr. P. argued against a position assumed by the committee, that the Governor of Kentucky possessed no powers not expressly granted or clearly implied from those expressly granted, and contended that the constitution gave to the Governor supreme Executive power, in the exercise of which he was limited only by express and special restrictions, contained in the constitution itself. But the admission of the committee's position would not deprive the Governor of the power of removal. The Federal Executive had only such powers as were expressly delegated or clearly implied. There was not a clause, or a single letter in the constitution, giving him the power of removal. How did he exercise it? By implication. It followed the power of appointment. The Governor in this case, he repeated, had not claimed the power of removal, but only the power to declare a vacancy. The committee had placed it on the ground of removal, and he had in reply argued the broad question. But the Governor, in his special message, had not claimed it. He wished to dis-

abuse the public mind on this question. The message placed the act on the ground that the office of Secretary had become vacant by the conduct of the incumbent, and that he had proceeded to fill the vacancy. Mr. P. again quoted Bacon's Abridgement, showing the grounds of forfeiture of an office.

[Mr. BUTLER requested him to read from same authority the mode of adjudging a forfeiture of office, by a judicial process.]

Mr. PEYTON replied, that such was the course of procedure in England but not in this country. The whole doctrine had been decided in the Illinois case to which reference had been previously made. In England, a person was held to have a private property in an office, of which he could not be divested but by judicial process. Here no man had a private property in any office. All offices were held for the public good, and such was the theory of our Government.

Mr. P. said he had detained the Senate sufficiently long and must bring his remarks to a close. He had endeavored to meet the committee in the false issue they had presented in the question, whether the Governor had the power to remove the Secretary, instead of the question on the record, whether, when the office was vacated by the acts of the incumbent the Governor had a right to declare it and proceed to fill the vacancy. He had endeavored to show that the acts of the Secretary constituted an abandonment and forfeiture of his office. Whether or not he had satisfied the Senate, the views he had presented had satisfied his own mind that the position he occupied on this question was sustained both by reason and authority. The Governor, he knew, had not acted in this matter, on his own mere personal opinion, but upon opinions expressed by distinguished jurists in the State upon the same subject. Very few now, outside of this town and its vicinity, differed with the Governor on the question. Be that as it might, the Governor had only exercised a constitutional duty to the country and to himself, and the proof in this case, aside from the question of power, showed that it was a just and righteous act. Was it ever contended that offices in this country were to be held for the benefit of the incumbent. No such thing was ever dreamed of. Public officers were expected to discharge their duties faithfully and diligently, and were not to be continued in office when incapable from any cause to perform their duties, or unwilling to do it, would absent themselves from their offices eight months in the year. It was known to Mr. Hardin before his appointment that he would be required to reside at the seat of government; that there were duties to be performed which would require his daily personal presence, and with this fact staring him in the face he was absent a large portion of the year from the seat of government. This law has all the force of a constitutional provision, it was in force when the constitution was adopted, and the constitution provided that all laws then in force not inconsistent with the constitution should remain in force. It thus was recognized by the constitution. It was a part of the duties then of the Secretary, made so by the law and the constitution, to reside at, and keep his office at the seat of government. No pretext of compliance with this duty had been set up in this case. What were the duties of this Secretary—not of State—but Secretary of the Governor, Secretary of the Executive office, pen-man for the Governor. It was known that from misfortune Mr. Hardin wrote so bad a hand as not to be legible to those unaccustomed to it. And he was the scribe, the pen, to record Executive acts. There was something else than the mere pitiful salary of \$750 that induced Mr. Hardin to yield the lucrative practice which he knew he was enjoying in his profession and agree to come here and settle down between the hills which surrounded Frankfort.

He had no more to say—he felt he had discharged his duty to the country and to himself, and with this he was content. It was unnecessary to say whether he had any feeling in this case. It was unnecessary to speak of his relations with Mr. Hardin or with the Governor. He was always willing that his acts alone should be interpreted fairly and properly, without any expression from him of the motives which directed them.

Adopt the resolution, and would it restore Mr. Hardin to office, or would it turn Mr. Kinkead out of office? Would it prevent the Governor from the exercise of any of the powers vested in him by the constitution? The act would be nugatory and vain, so far as its effect in this particular case was concerned; but the Senate were assuming an Executive power not granted to it in the constitution. The people would never consent that this Senate should bring all Legislative and Executive power within its vortex. Whenever the Legislature shall usurp the whole power of the Commonwealth, then there will be an end to the liberties of the people. He begged Senators to pause, before they passed the resolution. It would effect nothing—it was impotent and harmless in itself, but establish the principle contained in it, and you make war upon the genius of our free institutions. You make war upon every principle upon which our government is based.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. WATERMAN.

Petitions were presented by Senators Todd and Holloway, and appropriately referred.

Mr. BRAMLETTE, from committee on Religion, by permission, reported a bill for the benefit of Jas. Jackson, divorcing him; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Harriet and Anderson R. Murray, divorcing them and restoring her maiden name, Harriet Reynolds; passed.

Mr. PATTERSON, by permission, reported a bill to run and establish the line between the counties of Livingston and Caldwell; passed.

Mr. BUTLER, by permission, reported a bill to incorporate the Louisville Rolling Mill Company; passed.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the following communication from the Governor:

Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

It has been communicated to me, in a manner not to be doubted, that since the commencement of the present session of the General Assembly, William Henry, who, and N. Craig, Esq., were elected keepers of the Penitentiary until March 1849, has departed this life. If the principle applicable to officers at common law govern the case, the death of Mr. Henry terminates the authority of both keepers, and the institution is at present without any legally authorized agent and manager. I have therefore deemed it due to the interest of the Commonwealth, to present the case to the General Assembly, that such action may be had as in their wisdom may be proper.

On motion of Mr. PEYTON, the message was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JAMES, from committee on Finance, reported a bill to regulate the clerks' and trustees' fees for services rendered under the jury law.

Mr. JAMES said that great abuses were practiced in this respect for the want of a law specially regulating these fees. The amount paid to clerks had increased from four or five hundred dollars, the first year, to ten or twelve hundred dollars. Mr. JAMES referred to Second Auditor's report, showing in detail the amount paid to each clerk.

Mr. PEYTON moved to refer the bill to the committee on Judiciary; lost.

Special Order of the Day.

The resolution reported by the committee on Executive Affairs, in relation to the Secretary of State, Mr. HARRIS asked for a call of the Senate, and absent Senators were sent for.

Mr. HARRIS, who had the floor, declined continuing the discussion on the resolution.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. BOYD, WALL and JAMES.

(This debate will be reported to-morrow.)

The vote was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. CRENSHAW, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of G. B. Kinkead to be Secretary of State from and after the end of the present session.

The yeas and nays were as follows:
YEAS.—Messrs. Boyd, Crenshaw, Evans, Henderson, Peyton, Swope and Thornton—7.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ballard, Bradley, Bramlette, Brien, Bristow, Butler, Draffin, Fox, Hardin, Harris, Hawkins, Heady, Helm, Holloway, James, Key, McNary, Patterson, Rice, Russell, Slaughter, J. Speed Smith, South, Thomas, Thurman, Todd, Walker, Wall and Williams—29.

So the Senate rejected the substitute.

The vote was then taken on the resolution reported by the committee.

Resolved, That although the Senate considers the nominee, G. B. Kinkead, well qualified to discharge the duties of Secretary, it does not advise and consent to his nomination, because there is no vacancy in the said office of Secretary.

The yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ballard, Bradley, Bramlette, Brien, Bristow, Butler, Draffin, Fox, Hardin, Harris, Hawkins, Heady, Helm, Holloway, James, Key, McNary, Patterson, Rice, Russell, Slaughter, J. Speed Smith, South, Thomas, Thurman, Todd, Walker, Wall and Williams—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Boyd, Crenshaw, Evans, Henderson, Peyton, Swope and Thornton—7.

So the Senate rejected the nomination of G. B. Kinkead as Secretary of State.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor, transmitting a joint resolution from the Ohio Legislature, which was referred to committee on Federal Relations.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. BOYD, a bill to amend an act incorporating the Flemingsburg Fire company.

Mr. WALL, a bill to allow an additional term of Bracken Circuit Court.

Mr. JAMES offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the first and second Auditors, report to the Senate, the amount of money expended by the Board of Internal Improvement during the year 1846. Stating the amount of each item, viz: Salaries of the President, Secretary, Collect or Superintendent, and other persons employed by the Board; also the amount paid for fuel, stationery &c., specifying each item separately.

On motion the Senate took a recess until three o'clock.

Evening Session.

Mr. TODD obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the act incorporating Lexington and Danville Turnpike Company; referred.

Mr. WILLIAMS, leave to bring in a bill to reduce into the same, the several acts in relation to the town of Georgetown; referred.

Mr. HARRIS, leave to bring in a bill to change the time of the Morgan Circuit Court, and Courts of the 19th Judicial District; referred.

On motion, the bills from the House of Representatives were taken up and appropriately referred.

Two messages from the Governor were received. Mr. JAMES reported a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Bullitt county.

Mr. PEYTON objected to the passage of the bill, because he understood one of the messages, just received from the Governor was in reference to this matter. He therefore desired the message to be read.

Mr. HEADY saw no reason why the bill should not pass at once. Mr. Samuel is, in fact, the Sheriff of Bullitt, and all he desires, is time to execute a bond, as required by law.

Mr. PEYTON said he understood this to be an effort to legislate a Sheriff into office. He failed to execute his bond according to the requirements of the law, and the office is therefore vacant. The County Court of Bullitt, deeming the office vacant, from the failure of Mr. Samuel to give bond is required by law, has recommended other persons to fill the office, and the nomination of one of those recommended is now on the table of the Senate.

The Clerk read the message from the Governor nominating Thos. J. Joice, to be Sheriff of Bullitt, in the place of Mr. Samuel, who had failed to execute bond according to law.

Mr. JAMES explained his position in connection with the present case. He knows nothing of the facts of the case; thought the case provided for by law.

Mr. PEYTON declared that the only question in this case is, whether the Governor or the Legislature has the power to fill vacancies, and to appoint such officers.

On motion of Mr. HEADY, the bill and message of the Governor nominating Mr. Joice, were referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Unfinished Orders of the Day—Maysville question.

The President of the Senate laid before that body, a series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of Missouri, in reference to the regulations of the army of the United States, for a reduction of the pay of the officers, and to increase the pay of the soldiers. The Clerk reported the "Maysville bill and amendments."

Mr. BOYD withdrew his amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Mason, and presented another amendment in lieu of the one withdrawn.

Mr. JAMES offered a resolution to lay the bill on the table.

Whereas, The Legislature of this State has heretofore authorized by law, the qualified voters of Mason county, to take a vote between Washington, the present seat of Justice of said county, and the town of Maysville, situated upon the Ohio river, and about four miles distant from Washington, which has been the seat of Justice for said county for upwards of fifty years; the first vote alluded to, was taken in August 1845, and the other in the year 1846. And, whereas, the bill now under consideration in the Senate, provides for taking a vote in August of the present year, which if passed would tend much to increase instead of allaying the excitement which has existed in said county for several years in relation to their seat of Justice, therefore, resolved that said bill and amendments be laid upon the table.

Messrs. BOYD and HAWKINS protested against the adoption of the resolution.

The vote resulted—yeas 18, nays 15.

So the bill was laid upon the table.

A bill to erect a bridge across Buck Creek, amended by an appropriation of \$950, to aid in making a road from the mouth of Muddy river to Russellville; rejected—yeas 15, nays 21.

A bill to repeal the charter of the Licking River Navigation Company; passed.

A communication from the First and Second Auditors, in response to a resolution of inquiry in rela-

tion to salaries, &c., paid to Board of Internal Improvement.

A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Mercer county; passed.

A bill to change the name of the Mechanics' Savings Institute, to the name of the Mechanics' Bank; passed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. NORTON.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. WORTHAM reported a bill to authorize the County Court of Grayson to change State roads in said county; passed.

Messrs. DEVEREUX and BOYD each presented a petition, which were referred.

Mr. EVANS offered a joint resolution, requesting the Governor to cause two National salutes to be fired on the morning of the 22d inst., in commemoration of the birth of the "Father of his country;" adopted.

Mr. ARMSTRONG had leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the "Synephebian Society of La-grange College;" referred.

Mr. COBB had leave to bring in a bill to add an additional Justice of the Peace and Constable to Harlan county; referred.

Mr. ROUSE had leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of the Boone County Court; referred.

Mr. DICKERSON had leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of the widow and heirs of James Watson; referred.

Mr. WRIGHT reported a bill to repeal the 5th section of an act to establish a Marine Railway in the town of Hickman; passed.

Mr. WALLER had leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of the children of Samuel T. Garrison; referred.

Mr. PAGE, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the benefit of Jacob Corbitt; passed.

Mr. BRADFORD had leave to bring in a bill to amend the road law of Bracken county; referred.

Mr. SMITH reported a bill for the benefit of John D. Gilmore; passed.

A message was received from the Governor, communicating the death of one of the Keepers of the Penitentiary; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also—transmitting a communication from the Governor of Ohio, and certain resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, respecting the boundary between the States of Ohio and Kentucky; referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

A message was received from Senate announcing the passage of sundry bills, &c.

Mr. JORDAN reported a bill to establish the town of Cornishville in the county of Mercer; passed.

Mr. STEVENSON reported a bill to incorporate the Globe Manufacturing Company; passed.

Mr. DEVEREUX reported a bill for the benefit of Elizabeth Shonaker, changing her name; passed.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill from the Senate for the benefit of the Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville Turnpike Company, with an amendment; amendment concurred in, and bill passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the Carlisle and Sharpsburg turnpike company; passed.

Also—a bill to repeal in part, the act declaring the Bayou Desha a navigable stream; passed.

Also—a bill to amend an act, entitled an act, to incorporate the Danville and Hustonville turnpike company; passed.

Also—a bill amending the laws regulating the Wilderness road; passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the Georgetown and Paris turnpike company.

Mr. STEVENSON stated that the bill contained a provision, different from ordinary charters. It authorized the State, and stockholders of the Frankfort and Georgetown turnpike company, to appropriate the dividends on that road to take stock in the road.

Mr. DICKERSON in a few remarks urged the passage of the bill, and Mr. SALTER opposed it.

Mr. WORTHAM moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report a general bill, which was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. DICKERSON moved to amend the bill by striking out the sixth and seventh sections.

The bill as amended passed.

On motion of Mr. A. G. BOTTS, the vote on the bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Shepherdsburg turnpike company; was reconsidered.

After a protracted discussion in which several gentlemen participated,

On motion of Mr. MCHENRY the bill was re-committed to a select committee, with instructions to report on Thursday at eleven o'clock.

Also—a bill to amend an act, entitled an act, to incorporate the town of Independence in Kenton county; passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS from the committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the resolutions offered by Messrs. GLENN and GRAVES, reported a substitute for the same, to-wit:

Whereas, the patriotism and valor of the officers and soldiers of our army in Mexico, has received as it has justly merited, the approbation of the people of Kentucky, and of the Union; and whereas, the only reward of a gallant soldier is the consciousness of having performed faithfully his duty, and its appreciation by his countrymen; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That entertaining a high sense of the chivalrous patriotism which has so eminently distinguished the officers and soldiers of our army in Mexico, we tender to their prudent and intrepid commander Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, and to the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS under his command, the warmest admiration and confidence of the Legislature and people of Kentucky.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of Kentucky, be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions and preamble to Gen. Taylor.

The resolutions were adopted, unanimously.

Mr. STEVENSON also reported a bill for the benefit of the Lexington and Covington turnpike company; passed.

Also—a bill from the Senate, for the benefit of Isham Thomas; passed.

Also—a bill from the Senate, to authorize toll gate No. 3, on the Georgetown and Williamstown turnpike, and for other purposes; passed.

Also—a bill authorizing Greenberry Reynolds to erect a dam on Salt river; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Henry G. Mitchell of Warren county; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Thomas May, and George B. Adams; passed.

Also—a bill authorizing the County Court of Nicholas to change a State road; passed.

Also—a bill from the Senate for the benefit of Thomas Merryman and Prudence Shadburne, with an amendment. The bill authorizes the payment of \$1000 to the petitioners as a compensation for damages done to certain land, by the slack water of Barren river.

Messrs. Stevenson, Hobbs, Graves, Wortham and Spalding participated in the discussions of the bill. The bill then passed; yeas 50, nays 33.

Mr. REED from a select committee reported on the resolutions referred to them relative to the re-organization of the Board of Internal Improvement,

and to the practicability of employing the convict labor of the State upon the public works; which report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. REED also reported a bill to extend the improvements on the Kentucky river.

Mr. SMITH moved to lay the bill on the table. The vote stood—yeas 33, nays 54.

So the bill was not laid on the table. After some discussion, the bill was made the special order for Monday next.

Orders of the Day.

The House then took up the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill to incorporate the Licking and Lexington Railroad Company. The amendments adopted in committee, were adopted.

Mr. A. G. BOTTS offered an amendment, which was adopted.

Mr. MCHENRY spoke in opposition to the bill. The title of the road, he conceived, was wrongly stated. It would be more correct to call it the Cincinnati Railroad. The real question before the House, was whether the products of the State of Kentucky should be permitted to be drawn off to the State of Ohio.

Mr. MCH. opposed the bill, because he believed it would detract from the revenue of the State derived from the improvements of the Kentucky river. It was true, a tax was imposed upon the stock of the company; but this would not produce an amount equal to the deficit caused by the diversion of travel and trade from the Kentucky river.

Mr. MCH. stated his objections to the bill at some length, and alluded, in the course of his remarks, to another project, (the Louisville and Lexington Railroad) which he would advocate before the House in a few days, and which he hoped to be able to show, would not be open to the objections which were urged against this measure.

Mr. PAGE remarked that he hoped he occupied a different position in regard to this bill, than to be governed by local feelings. His objections to the bill resulted from higher motives. It was not necessary at this day to go into any argument to show the advantages of railroads. It had been suggested by the Speaker, that lines of railroads were in process of construction throughout the whole extent of the Union. It was desirable that Kentucky should place herself on high ground, and do nothing which will interfere with this grand project, which had been alluded to by the Speaker.

Mr. P. then explained to the House, the modes in which this road would interfere in the construction of the great work in which Kentucky was so deeply interested. It was possible that the railroad would be a great convenience to the section of country through which it passed. But individual convenience should always yield to the general welfare. He would be glad to see the counties along the line of the road receive all the benefits of the road, but his judgment convinced him of the impolicy of the measure.

Mr. P. next spoke of the situation of Cincinnati, and the effect of the proposed road to pour the richest fruits of the heart of Kentucky into the lap of this city.

He alluded to the effect of cities in increasing the wealth and adding to the population of a State, contending that the commerce of a State, if possible, should be made to contribute to cities upon their own soil. No instance could be found where a State permitted her own products to be drawn off to a foreign city.

Mr. P. gave way to a motion to take a recess.

Evening Session.

Mr. PAGE proceeded with his remarks which were interrupted by the House's taking a recess. It had been suggested that the State of New Jersey had permitted a Railroad to pass through her borders to a city without the State. It was true, and New Jersey derived no benefit from the terminus of that road. He again asserted that no instance could be found where a State had afforded the means for carrying her trade from the heart of her own State to a foreign city.

It was the interest of the State to protect her own commerce, to protect her own citizens, and to make individual convenience yield to the general good. It should not be permitted to interfere with the grand scheme of a Railroad from the south to the Ohio, by any local measure. It is suicidal to the interests of Kentucky to permit that road to be interfered with. It was the interest of the State, wherever it was practicable, to build up towns and cities within our own borders, in preference to throwing that wealth and that influence to the cities of other States.

Mr. P. again disclaimed any motives of sectional feeling in opposing this road.

Mr. HANSON remarked that if he had been told before he came here, that a proposition to permit the citizens of the State to construct a great work of improvement under such guards as the Legislature might impose, would be denied on the ground that it would build up a foreign city, he would have replied to that person that they knew little of the liberality of Kentucky. He had supposed that the city was made for the country, not the country for the city.

If Louisville ever become a great city, it would not be by pulling down Cincinnati. She was not strong enough for that.

The railroad proposed would not terminate in Cincinnati, but in Covington, a city of our own State.

Mr. H. illustrated by a map, the position of Lexington, of Bourbon and the other counties which would be benefited by this road. He would never oppose an improvement which would give facilities to the trade of the country, because it would go at last to a foreign city.

He was not in favor of legislating for any city, but for the country, for giving to the country the best markets for the sale of their produce, and the best facilities for getting to that market.

The previous question was then ordered. The yeas and nays being called, the vote stood as follows:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Abell, A. G. Botts, Bradford, Bush, Clarke, Cobb, Crawford, Covington, Desha, Devereux, Dickerson, Durbin, J. Elliott, M. Elliott, Evans, Fletcher, Glenn, Graves, Hager, Hall, Hanson, Harrison, Hord, Hoy, Ireland, D. Irvine, Martin, Mayhall, McArthur, McCallister, Moore, Munford, Phillips, Poor, Purdon, Rouse, Salter, Smith, Stevenson, Stewart, Talbott, Waller, Wheeler, Williams, Wright and Young—47.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Beeler, Bell, Board, Bowman, Bowmar, Boyd, Coleman, Crockett, Foley, Gilbert, Hay, Hobbs, J. Irvine, Johnston, J. R. Jones, W. L. Jones, Jordan, Mansfield, Marshall, McHenry, Meriwether, Mitchell, Morton, Owens, Page, Procter, Reed, Saery, Spalding, Stevens, Tandy, Thomas, Verreux, Walker, White and Wortham—37.

So the bill passed.

A message was received from the Governor by the Secretary communicating sundry resolutions from the Legislature of Missouri relative to the distinctions between officers and privates in the U. States army; referred.

A message was received from the Senate insisting on the amendments to a bill in relation to the town of Portland, whereupon a committee of conference was appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate.

Senate Bills.

The following Senate bills were passed.

A bill to incorporate the town of Neetsville.

A bill to authorize the Second Auditor to settle the accounts of R. T. Dillard, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and report to the next Legislature.

A bill for the benefit of Ann S. Clements.

A bill for the benefit of the heirs of Henry Derick deceased.

A bill for the benefit of John Q. Watson and Pemberton Reid.

A bill for the benefit of the devisees of Lewis Butler, deceased.

A bill to incorporate the Louisville Rolling Mill Company.

The House then adjourned.

FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1847.

The response of Governor Letcher to the call of "Many Whigs," to become a candidate for Congress in this District, was received too late for this day's paper. It will appear to-morrow.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE QUESTION.—This question was decided by the Senate on yesterday, by a refusal, by a vote of 29 to 7, to advise and consent to the nomination of GEORGE B. KINKEAD Esq. For a detailed account of the action of the Senate on this important and interesting question, the reader is referred to the report of the Legislative proceedings, which will be found in another column.

The bill incorporating the Lexington and Licking Valley Railroad passed the House of Representatives yesterday evening by a vote, of Yeas 47, Nays 37.

THE SUB TREASURY AND ITS OPERATION.—The practical operations of this disjointed and unseemly scheme of finance, is fast bringing its friends to see there is no virtue in it; and that it is wholly impracticable to carry out the provisions of the law.—For example: An agent of the United States arrived in Saint Louis a few days since, from Galena, Illinois, as the bearer of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, hard money. The specie was consigned to Captain Bell, an officer of the Government at St. Louis, and the expenses paid by him for the transportation of this sum, amounted to Eighty Dollars—eight per cent on the amount transmitted. The rate of exchange between Galena and St. Louis cannot, we imagine, exceed one half of one per cent. The money could have been transmitted at a cost of five dollars through the banks or brokers, and the government would have saved thereby the sum of seventy-five dollars. The sum it is true is small, but the rate per cent is enormous.

In November last, the Government paid a gentleman in New York, the sum of \$3,950, for transporting from New York to New Orleans, the sum of \$503,000. This could have been forwarded by means of checks or certificates from the banks for nothing. Thus is this Sub Treasury sapping the Treasury of the nation.

THE WASHINGTON UNION IN TROUBLE.—In the Senate, on the 10th, Mr. YULEE, of Florida, a Democrat, offered a resolution to expel the reporter for the Union from a place in the gallery of the Senate; because his reports were partial and unjust, and charging the editors with uttering a libel upon the character of that body in a publication contained in the Union of the 9th.

We have received a communication from Louisville on the subject of the proposed Railroad from Frankfort to Louisville. Will the writer be kind enough to send us his name—we cannot publish it without the name of the author.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—The Virginia House of Delegates have passed unanimously a resolution of thanks to General Taylor and his gallant Army for their conduct at Monterey, Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. They also direct swords to be presented to General Taylor Colonel MATTHEW M. PAYNE, and to Colonel JOHN GARLAND, all native sons of Virginia, for their gallantry and good conduct in the engagements in which they have participated. Well done Old Virginia!

For the Commonwealth.

FRANKFORT, FEB. 16th, 1847.

Dear Sir:—To prevent any possible misconception of my remarks submitted to the House in favor of granting a charter to a company, to construct a railroad from Covington to Lexington, which might be induced by your reporter's brief notice, I take leave to say, that I did not advocate the policy of making such improvements by the State of Kentucky, but only, that it was our policy as well as duty, as Legislators, to allow any portion of the citizens of the State, who might desire to do so, to expend their own money in making turnpikes, railroads, or any other improvements deemed advantageous to them in transporting their surplus products to market, and in bringing back for their own consumption, as cheaply as possible, such articles of foreign growth as they might want. Respectfully yours,

LESLIE COMBS.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO GEN. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 3.

United States Senate: The resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor and his army, for their gallantry in storming Monterey, offered some days ago by Mr. Jarnagin, came up in its order, and was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Crittenden, this resolution was laid on the table, and the resolution from the House on the same subject was taken up.

Mr. SPEIGHT moved to strike out the proviso "that nothing in the resolution should be construed into an approval of the capitulation at Monterey." He was not the man to thank with one hand and censure with the other. He considered this proviso as a direct vote of censure, not only upon General Taylor, who sanctioned the capitulation, but upon those gallant officers, and among them his own personal friend, (Col. Jefferson Davis) from his own State, who made the terms. He could never consent to a vote for such a censure.

Mr. ATTCHISON moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost 21 to 36.

Mr. SEVIER did not see that the proviso implied censure. It only gave an opportunity to those who were disposed to vote the thanks to do so without being committed in favor of the capitulation.

Mr. JARNAGIN said there was not one word in the body of the resolution about the capitulation or the armistice.

Mr. SEVIER called for the reading of the resolution, and after it was read, he said he had no objection to striking out the proviso, as he found it said nothing about the capitulation. He did not approve of the capitulation, and only wished not to commit himself in favor of it.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON said that, as the Senator from Arkansas had stated, he disapproved of the capitulation, he would be glad to know from him what were the reasons for that disapproval.

Mr. SEVIER replied that he was not disposed to discuss that question.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was afraid that party spirit it was somehow or other mixed up with this question. This should not be. General Taylor was the leader of the army of the country, and was devoting himself with all his energy to the duties of his command. If it was only known how exclusively he was devoted to the maintenance of the honor and interests of the country, no partisan in politics even could give him one unkind word.

While the whole country was rejoiced and grateful to the gallant soldier and his gallant army for their brilliant services at Monterey, men in Congress seemed to be looking for some circumstance by which they could tarnish the lustre of the brilliant success which had attended our arms. It would seem as if they intended to drug the very cup which they held up to the lips of the victor.

This resolution, as it stood, was a censure not only upon Taylor, who assented to the capitulation, but upon Worth, and Davis, and Henderson, who arranged its terms. What would the whole army think of this! Men who stood upon the point of honor—who lived and died for honor—what would they think of such thanks as these! They would scorn them. Mr. SEVIER attempted to justify the course of his party in this matter, by a reference to the course of the Whigs upon the bill to remit Gen. Jackson's fine.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON then made a very forcible speech in defence of Gen. Taylor, whom he honored more for his humanity than his bravery. He adverted to the evil consequences which would result should this proviso be sanctioned. It would be equivalent to saying to our army that they must come out red handed from every battle—that they must bathe their arms in the blood of all within their reach—even of women and children. He considered the resolution as a side blow aimed at Taylor, but he stood so firm in the affections of the American people that it could not affect him. It would have no effect but to arouse the American people more strongly in his favor.

Mr. BAGBY made a speech in opposition to the capitulation, little creditable to his head, and less to his heart. We had nothing to do, he said, with the blood of foreign women and children. It was no concern of ours how much of it was shed.

The proviso was stricken out—33 to 15.

Mr. WEBSTER offered a substitute for the resolution, which was agreed to, 26 to 23, and it finally passed, yeas 43 nays 0.

Senate then adjourned.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The new and splendid passenger Packet ALEX. SCOTT, E. F. STEVENSON, master, will leave for the above port, on SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

HENRY C. CARTER, or

E. C. KING, No. 153, Commercial Row, Louisville, Feb. 17, 1847—31—(Ch. Juv.)

FAIR! FAIR!

THE Ladies of Lexington will give a Fair, for the benefit of the Union Philosophical Society of the Transylvania University, on Thursday and Friday evenings, the 18th and 19th inst., at the BRICK HOUSE. It is hoped a generous patronage will bestow a liberal patronage. J. B. COCHRAN, Lexington, Feb. 15, 1847—31

MAISON D'OR, 471, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

New Carpet War Room.

We have connected with our extensive Fancy and Staple Dry Goods ESTABLISHMENT, a new CARPET APARTMENT, where we shall keep constantly on hand a full and well selected stock of superior styles of Royal Wilton, Tapestry, Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, and all the latest and most fashionable patterns of Rich Chenille, Royal Wilton, Imperial and Brussels RUGS, DRUGGETS, and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Our Mr. Raphael having visited and made selections from the principal Manufacturers of the United States, we are confident that our stock will be unequalled by any West of the Mountains. The Royal Wilton is the most elegant article ever imported into New York. The pattern recherche, and confined exclusively to our house.

In Rich Curtain Materials, we can exhibit a stock far more magnificent than we have ever imported, indeed unsurpassed by any house in the United States.

Our splendid assortment of Rich Fancy, and the better order of

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Will command the attention of purchasers visiting the city—consisting in part of:

Silks; Satins; Velvets; Thread Laces; Embroidered Crape and Worked Muslin Robes; Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls and Scarfs; Organdie Muslins; Printed Jackets; French Worked Peleries and Collars; Thread, Valenciennes and Regency Laces and Edgings; Silk, Thread and Cotton Hosiery; Kid, Silk and Thread Gloves; superior Irish Linens; Barony Sheetings; Table Damask and Napkins; Bombazines; Lustrous; Cloths; Cassimeres and Vestings; French, English and American Prints; Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, &c.

All orders entrusted to our House, shall receive our most careful attention; and our One Price System, to which we strictly adhere, is a guarantee to strangers that only one, and a fair price, will be asked for any article.

Louisville, Feb. 11, 1847—31

I. RAPHAEL & CO.

22d of February. SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE approaching 22d of February, will be celebrated in this place, by Franklin Division, No. 28, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, by an Oration, Procession, &c.

The Oration will be delivered at the Presbyterian Church, by ANDREW MONROE, Esq., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The members of the Order will meet at the Hall, the upper room of the Court House, at half past 9 o'clock, precisely, for the purpose of joining in Procession.

The different Divisions in this State, the adjoining States, and all transient Brothers, are respectfully invited to unite with us on this occasion.

JAMES DAVIDSON, T. J. TODD, WM. T. HERNDON, JOHN D. POLLARD, GEO. W. TRIPLETT, H. G. BANTA, Committee of Arrangements.

General Advertisements.

REGULAR PACKET.

The elegant Steamboat MEDIOU, O. RHODES, Master, will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati, every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Cincinnati for Frankfort, every Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Frankfort, February 9, 1847—dtf

REGULAR PACKET.

The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. L. Todd, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Monday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

January 1, 1846

FLAX SEED! The subscriber will pay cash for Flax Seed delivered at his Warehouse.

Sept. 1, 1846—725—by

L. LINDSEY.

REGULAR PACKET.

THE new and elegant steamer SEA GULL, JOHN A. HOLCOMB, Master, will leave Frankfort for Louisville, every Sunday and Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Returning, leaves Louisville, for Frankfort, every Monday and Thursday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Oct. 1, 1846—724—dtf

Raisins.

10 BOXES M. R. Raisins; 6 quarter boxes do.; just received and for sale by

January 12, 1847

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

South Frankfort School.

MR. SAMUEL HARRIS

Will commence the first session of his School, in South Frankfort, on Monday, the 1st day of February next. The Academic year will be divided into four Sessions of 12 weeks each.

Terms, \$5 per Session, invariably in advance.

No deduction for absence, unless occasioned by protracted illness.

January 18, 1847

Edward Holbrook—Manufacturer.

No. 474, Main St., Louisville, Ky., OFFERS FOR SALE.

250 BOXES lb. lump, manufactured from the celebrated Bacon Creek Leaf.

150 boxes lb. lump, manufactured from Missouri Leaf.

10 boxes half lb. lump, manufactured from Missouri Leaf.

250 boxes 12 lump lb.

Merchants and Dealers would do well to call and examine his TOBACCO before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that they can be suited.

January 20, 1847

EDWARD HOLBROOK.

Cigars! Cigars!!!

50,000 CHOICE Havana Regalia's, La Palma;

40,000 " " " Estrella's;

30,000 " " " Canone's;

20,000 " " " De Moys's;

10,000 " " " Principes.

Old and fine, for sale low at No. 474, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky, by

January 20, 1847

EDWARD HOLBROOK.

Smoking Tobacco and Pipes.

500 BOXES Smoking Tobacco, &c.;

500 kegs Stone Pipes—for sale low, by

EDWARD HOLBROOK,

January 20, 1847

No. 474, Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Woodford Female Institute.

THE undersigned would gratefully acknowledge the liberal patronage hitherto given to his labors. A few additional pupils will still be admitted. The course of instruction is complete, whether in the English or French language, as may be seen in the printed "Circular," which is always forwarded upon application.

Price for Board and Tuition, \$150 for the Scholastic year, commencing January 4th, and ending with the 24th week in December. Piano Music, \$12 per quarter—No extra charges whatever. Vacation from the middle of July to 1st January. In September Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the year at 40 cents to the year.—Address, W. F. BROADDUS, January 5, 1847—written

versailles, Ky

KENHAWA SALT.

2,000 BARRELS SALT, on consignment, for sale by

W. A. MOFFETT & BROTHER,

Louisville, Feb. 12, 1847—51

Wall Street.

SHELBYVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

W. F. HILL, Principal.

THE 17th Session of this Institution, commenced on the 3d of February, 1847. The new and splendid Building lately erected by the Principal, is ready for the reception of pupils, and the accommodation of the course of instruction is complete, and, including fire and lights in sleeping room, per session of five months, \$40 00

Tuition, per session of five months, in solid branches, 16 00

Music on Piano, with use of instruction, 12 00

French, Painting, or Drawing, either, 10 00

Washing, per dozen, 37

Dating and Greek without extra charge.

Shelbyville, Feb. 8, 1847—748—31 w&d

TOBACCO SEED.

THE Standard Bunch, or Mason County Tobacco Seed, from Illinois, known to produce the very best Tobacco raised in any part of Kentucky. A small lot, on consignment, for sale at

February 15, 1847

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

Notice.

THE Auditor is ready to issue warrants in favor of the Commissioners of Common Schools, for 1846—Members of the Legislature, and all other persons authorized to receive the amounts due, can call on said Auditor and receive them.

R. T. DILLARD, Super. Pub. Inv.

February 9th, 1847.

Tobacco.

5 BOXES 3 lump; 5 boxes 12 lump Kentucky Tobacco; just received and for sale by

February 15, 1847

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Sugar.

25 HIBS, (new crop) New Orleans Sugar, prime article; 25 lbs. do. do do do, fair article; just received and for sale by

February 12, 1847

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Loaf Sugar!

5 boxes Philadelphia Loaf Sugar; 5 lbs. second rate Loaf Sugar. Just received, and for sale by

Feb. 16, 1847

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

CLOVER SEED.

30 BUSHELS CLOVER SEED, just received and for sale by

February 16, 1847

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

CRUSHED SUGAR.

10 BARRELS superior crushed Sugar, just received and for sale by

February 16, 1847

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

TIMOTHY SEED.

25 BUSHELS Timothy Seed, for sale by

February 16, 1847

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

ALMONDS! ALMONDS!!

5 BAGS Soft Shell Almonds, just received and for sale by

February 16, 1847

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

LINSEED OIL.

10 BARRELS Linseed Oil, just received and for sale by

February 16, 1847

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

MUNSELL & CO'S, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

Opposite J. Baltzell's Hat Store, Main St. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WOULD respectfully solicit the attention of Physicians and the public generally, to their large and complete assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Surgical and other Instruments, Fancy articles, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Cosmetics, Spices, Dye-Stuffs, Pure Wines, &c. Cabinet Makers, Painters, and Glaziers, are especially invited to call and examine a splendid stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Turpentine, White Lead, Window Glass, Glue, Shellac, Gold and Silver Leaf, Snails, Bronzes, &c. &c. &c.

All the Patent Medicines, and every thing in the drug line, kept constantly on hand.

The purity and genuineness of every article warranted. Prescriptions filled neatly, accurately, and with dispatch. Medicines can be had at any hour of the night.

We wish to sell for cash. Our prices are very low; and we shall make it to the interest of purchasers to patronize us.

[We have on hand, and will always keep a large and complete assortment of the choicest imported Cigars. They are warranted genuine Cuba Tobacco, as we receive them direct from Havana. Wholesale at Baltimore prices.

March 24, 1846—7202—by

BLACK TEA.—A lot of Black Tea, best brand, just received and for sale by

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

December 29, 1846—by

General Advertisements.

UNITED STATES ARMY!

A Company Wanted for Mexico!

THE undersigned, (acting under assurances that the Company, if promptly raised, will be mustered into service,) propose to raise an

INFANTRY COMPANY,

As a part of the Ten Regiments of Regulars, provided by the Army bill just passed by Congress. The provisions of the late Act are extremely favorable and liberal, and must prompt great numbers of gallant, enterprising, and adventurous Patriots in the West to rally to their country's standard. Each Soldier is to receive a bounty of \$12 on being mustered into service. The regular pay is \$10; and on retiring from the service, each one is to have a donation of 160 Acres of Land. While in the service, the Soldiers are supplied with every necessary and comfort, ample clothing, tents, barracks, rations, tea and coffee, and medical attendance, so that the economical soldier may have nearly all his pay, and at the end of the war retire to his land with enough money to open and work his farm. None but sober able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, will be received.

Recruiting Rendezvous.—At Dr. HENSLEY'S OFFICE, on St. Clair Street, between the Mansion House and the Capitol.

THOMAS H. TAYLOR, EDWARD C. MARSHALL, W. J. CARLINSE, J. J. KESHALL.

Frankfort, Feb. 13, 1847—d&w

The Georgetown Herald, Lexington Observer, Danville Tribune and Shelby News, insert to amount of \$1 50 each, and charge this office.

Beatty on Agriculture.

THIS Work contains all the PRIZE ESSAYS of the Author, and many other articles of great value to the Practical Farmer. The Essay on the culture of Tobacco, is of peculiar value to the Southern part of the State, in which its culture is about to be more extensively introduced. The author having been engaged more than thirty years in practical Agriculture, has endeavored to treat the various subjects upon which he has written, in such a way as to render the work eminently useful to practical Farmers.

For sale at the Bookstore of WM. M. TODD—price per single copy, 75 cents, or eight copies for Five Dollars.

January 16, 1847

A. BEATTY.

LOOK OUT!

HASSETT HOUSE, BROADWAY STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

IS now open for the reception of Visitors, day and night. All the delicacies of the present and approaching season, furnished at the shortest notice. Custom solicited, and every attention paid to the guests of the House.

January 22, 1847

Carpet Warehouse, BENT & DUVALLE.

HAVE NOW IN STORE, and are daily receiving a large assortment of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS of the following kinds:

Tapestry Carpets of various qualities; Brussels Carpets, do do; Super 3 ply Ingrain, do do; Scotch Ingrain, do do; Common Ingrain, do do; 4-1, 2-4, 3-6 Venetian, do do; Chenille, Tufted and Brussels Rugs; Floor Oil Cloths from 3 to 24 feet wide, which we will cut in any shape to suit purchasers; Table Oil Cloths of various patterns and qualities; Floor Oil Cloths for Coach Manufacturers; Brass Fenders, Steel Stoves and Tons, &c.

ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Such as—Cloths; Cassimeres; Blankets; Brown and Bleached shawls; and Shirtings; Curtain goods of every variety and quality; Rich Furs, Silk Dress Goods; Black, Gray, Plain, Colored and Embroidered Rich Cashmere Shawls; Silk do, &c. &c. All of which we offer at unusually low prices. Orders from the country attended to promptly, and with strict attention to orders.

January 13, 1847

CLAGETT & MILLER, Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery.

No. 525, MAY ST., NEAR THIRD, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE now on hand, and are constantly receiving direct from Sheffield and Birmingham, England, and from the American Manufacturers, a large and complete assortment of Hardware and Cutlery and Building Materials, which they offer at prices, that will fully compete with New York or Philadelphia, as will be fully seen by an examination of their stock.

We keep constantly on hand, IVORY HANDLE KNIVES AND FORKS, in sets and pieces; SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS for the use of Private Families and Hotels.

January 11, 1847

MADISON COACH & HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

ALL the way from London, Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

SOME of the most splendid Lamps, ever seen, manufactured to order in London, and some rich silk Laces, (Crus and Scarlet and Purple) also silk Tassels and Cloths, with all other Materials suitable to build any work to order that may be wanted. All I ask is the Manufacturer's profit. I will give prompt attention to all orders, and spare no pains to please.

Ready cash will buy bargains in second hand Carriages and Buggies; also all kinds of New Carriages and Harness.

Madison, Ia., Jan. 6, 1847

IF Lexington Observer and Reporter copy, and charge advertiser

J. S. MORRIS & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

401, Main Street, between 4th and 5th Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

OUR purchases are all made for Cash, from Importers in the Eastern Cities, and are offering them very low for Cash, or on 6 months time to prompt dealers.

Louisville, January 13, 1847

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Matthews, in Frankfort, on Main Street, adjoining the Grocery Store of Mr. James Burris, and possession immediately to be given. For terms, apply to R. P. LEXMAN, Esq. Oct. 5, 1846—723—dtf

H. CLAY

Jacob Keller, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Sardines.

25 BOXES Sardines; just received, and for sale by

January 12, 1847

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

CAPITOL HALL, John Cogle,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that his establishment is now open for the Winter. He is supplied with every variety of

GAME, VENISON AND OYSTERS.

And is prepared to serve them up in a very superior manner, at all hours, day and night, at very short notice, and on liberal terms.

His BAR is supplied with Choice Old Liquors, and he pledges himself to spare neither pains nor expense to accommodate those who may favor him with a call.

January 1, 1847

Dr. O. S. Wilson,

STILL continues to give his undivided attention to the Practice of his profession in its various branches.

Office and Residence on Clinton Street, near the Government.

January 1, 1847

Coffee.

25 SACKS Rio Coffee, first rate; 10 sacks old Java Coffee; 6 sacks Laguayra Coffee; just received and for sale by

January 12, 1847

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Franklin Female Academy, UNDER THE CARE OF MRS. M. TRAIN RINVAULT.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence the first Monday in February, 1847. Course of instruction extended and thorough.

Tuition, per Session.

Common branches, \$13 00

Higher branches, 15 00

Latin, French, Drawing and Painting, each, . . . 5 00

Pupils charged from the time of entering. No deduction made for lost time, except in cases of protracted illness.

January 1, 1847

Black Tea.—A lot of Black Tea, best brand, just received and for sale by

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

December 29, 1846—by

Frankfort Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A FARM CONTAINING 233 ACRES, lying on the Georgetown Turnpike Road, 31 miles from Frankfort, lately occupied by A. W. LOCKWOOD. If not sold by the 1st of March, it will be for Rent. For terms, apply to

Feb. 6, 1847—3

JOEL BAKER.

New Arrival of Law Books.

WM. M. TODD,

HAS just received the following valuable LAW BOOKS, which he will sell at the lowest Western prices.

Bacon's Abridgement by Bouvier, 10 volumes; Cases Reports, 16 vols. in 8, new edition; Daniel's Chancery Practice, new American edition by J. C. Perkins, 3 volumes; Hilliard on Real Property, 3d edition, revised and enlarged; Phillips on Evidence by Cowen & Hill, enlarged, 4 volumes; Walker's American Law, 2d edition; U. S. Digest by Metcalf & Perkins, 3 volumes; Holcombe's Introduction to Equity Jurisprudence; Archbold's Criminal Pleading; Starkie on Evidence, 2 volumes; Wheeler's American Chancery Digest, 1128 New York Reports, 4 volumes; Kent's Commentaries, 4 volumes; Story on Pleadings, 2 volumes; Chitty on Contracts; Chitty's Blackstone, 2 volumes; Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 volumes; Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 volumes, new edition; Story's Equity Pleading; Story on Agency; Story on Bailments; Story on Bills; Story on Contracts; Story on Promissory Notes; Story on Partnership; United States Statutes at large, 5 volumes, by Peters; Jarman on Wills, 2 volumes, new work; Clancy on Husband and Wife; Stephen on Pleading; Mitford's Pleading; Starkie on Torts, 2 volumes; Smith's Chancery Practice, 2 volumes; Potter on Obligations, 2 volumes; Howard's Reports of the United States, 4 volumes; Williams on Extradition, 2 volumes; Thomas' Code, 3 volumes; Vattel's Law of Nations; Adams on Evidence; Balentine on Limitations; Jones on Bailments, &c. &c.

Also, a few copies of the Statute Laws of Kentucky, in 3 vols., and a complete set of Kentucky Reports (except A. Marshall, 3 volumes, and 1 volume of 1845), which he will sell on the best terms for cash.

Any Law Books not mentioned in the above list, will be furnished at short notice and at low prices.

Jan. 1, 1847

Fresh Oysters.

88 CANS fresh OYSTERS, just received and for sale on consignment, by

January 4, 1847

PIERSON & MERIWETHER.

Fine Pen and Pocket Knives.

A LARGE supply of Rogers' and Wostenholme's finest Pen and Pocket Knives, about 150 different patterns, for sale at

January 6, 1847

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

Blank Books.

MEDICAL and Dental Record, and Dental Case Record, Ledger, Journals and Day Books, full and

Cincinnati Advertisements.

MUMBY & CO.

No. 42, West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING AND FANCY STORE.
We have every thing pertaining to Gentlemen's wear can be obtained here.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.
Nothing can be found in the city better than we have. We sell low, and if the goods do not please, the money will be returned.

CRAVATS AND SCARVES.
In this line, we are able to beat all competitors; our goods are new and fashionable, and at the lowest prices.

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
We have a full supply of the above, all kinds and qualities, from \$1 to \$5.

SUSPENDERS.
SILK, PATENT CLOTH, Silk and Cotton, Buckskin, etc.
Hosiery, Gloves, etc.—All kinds of Hosiery and Gloves, sizes, prices, etc.—FANCY ARTICLES for Presents.
We invite the ladies, as well as the Gentlemen, to examine the different articles kept at this establishment. The above is not intended, by any means, to enumerate the variety of articles in the fashionable line, but only to show that we have a full and complete stock, and that we are able to supply at the lowest prices.

J. H. Smith,
PLANE AND EDGE TOOL MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
BUILDERS' HARDWARE GENERALLY,
No. 218, Main Street, East side, between 5th and 6th Streets,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
COOPER'S, CARPENTERS, WHEEL, Cabinet and Chair Makers
of every description, on hand, or made to order at short notice.
February 1, 1847

T. & C. NEAVE.
Nos. 82 and 85, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND DEALERS IN JEWELRY, IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.
November 24, 1846. 700-11251d



Goodhue & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN STOVES,
GRATES, AND HOLLOW WARE.
No. 14, Main St., East Side, 7th door above Front St.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
A LEO, Dealers in Tin Plate, Zinc, Sheet Iron, Russia and
American Sheet Iron, Wire, Ropes, Brass Kettles, etc.
PATENT PAIRLOR STOVES, of these designs, ingeniously
con- up, for burning Coal and Wood—the latter, perfectly AIR
TIGHT.
January 1, 1847

CITY HOTEL.
D. TUTTLE & SONS
Beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they
have, on Saturday, the 14th of November last, upon this
well known Hotel, on Fourth Street, between Main and
Walnut, the largest and most comfortable establishment
located in the business part of the city. It has also, the ad-
vantage of two towers, the upper one being on Fifth Street,
and the lower one on Main, containing a large number of suits of
rooms, especially adapted for families, and rooms for single
gentlemen, well lighted and ventilated.
The proprietors, by constant attention to the wants of their
patrons, to make a share of public patronage, assuring all who
may favor them with a visit, that nothing shall be wanting on
their part, to make the City Hotel second to none in the city.
D. TUTTLE,
G. P. TUTTLE.

PEKIN TEA COMPANY.
Importers of fine Green and Black Teas.
This Company has been established in New York, for the
purpose of importing
CHOICE FAMILY TEAS.
The Company would respectfully inform Chinese Merchants,
and the public generally, that they have owned a branch of their
establishment, at Cincinnati, exclusive of the sale of their
TEAS, which will be found at all times, a large and general as-
sortment of every variety of GREEN and BLACK TEAS, put
up in a superior manner, and of the highest quality, and at
low prices, and in a large and commodious building, in the
city, in a well known and respectable location.
Merchants and others, wishing to purchase, or to try their
patrons, to make a share of public patronage, assuring all who
may favor them with a visit, that nothing shall be wanting on
their part, to make the City Hotel second to none in the city.
D. TUTTLE,
G. P. TUTTLE.

MEAD & WINSTON.
Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Do-
mestic Hardware,
No. 15, Pearl Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
We have now received, in addition to our former
stock, a very extensive variety of Goods in the Hardware line,
of American, English and German Manufacture.
We respectfully request the Merchants to an examination of
our stock, before they make their purchases in other markets, as
we are confident that our prices will be found to be correspond-
ing with those in New York and other Eastern cities. No ef-
forts shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction.
MEAD & WINSTON, No. 15, Pearl St.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
January 12, 1847

John W. Applegate.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
NOTARY PUBLIC, and Commissioner to take Depositions,
in the Acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of At-
torney, &c., for the following States: Kentucky, Illinois and
Missouri.
Office North East Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, Cin-
cinnati, Ohio.
January 8, 1847

JOHN M. OREM & CO.
(BRANCH OF JOHN M. OREM & CO. BALTIMORE)
SUPERIOR CLOTHING STORE.
No. 143, Main Street, (a few doors below Fourth),
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
WHERE you can be found a large assortment of the finest and
most fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING; Also,
Gentlemen's fancy wear, such as Cravats, Scarves, Gloves, Sus-
pender, Shirts, &c.
Nov. 24, 1846—755-11251d

W. P. LOOMIS.
HATVEG just returned from New York
and Philadelphia, is now offering for
sale, a very handsome assortment of
Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lin-
pin and Common WATCHES;
Together with a very fine assortment of
JEWELRY AND FANCY
GOODS,
consisting in PART OF:
Hornet Pins, Fancy Rings, Brooches, Necklaces, Ear Rings; Me-
dallions; Miniature Statues; Gold Guard Chains; Fob Chains;
Gold and Silver Purses; Gold Diamond Pointed Pins; Gold and
Silver Cases; Gold Guard Keys; Gold and Silver Spec-
tacles, with Pearls, opals and cat's paw Glasses; Silver Forks
and Cups; Silver, Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Gold and Sil-
ver Thimbles; Shaded Silk, Steel Beads, Purple Mounts; Steel
Clasps for Reducibles and Purses.
Togeth with a general assortment of Goods generally kept
in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as low as in any other city
in the West, and much lower than ever sold in this place before.
UP STORE a few doors East of the Mansion House, Frank-
fort, Kentucky.
November 17, 1846—756-11

Farm for Sale.
I wish to sell my FARM lying on the Georgetown and
Frankfort Turnpike, adjoining the Roman Catholic Chap-
el, containing Seven Hundred Acres, which can be
divided into suit purchasers. The FARM is in a high state of cul-
tivation; about 400 Acres of cleared land, and will be sold low.
Terms made known on application.
J. W. FEWICK,
Frankfort, Dec. 31, 1847—31-11

Louisville Advertisements.

A CARD.

ARIS THROCKMORTON.
BEGS to acquaint his friends that he is again lessee of the
DEALERSHIP in the City of Louisville, where he hopes to see all his
old friends, assuring them and the public, that no effort shall be
spared to make all comfortable who favor him with their patron-
age.
Louisville, Jan. 7, 1847—744-3m

WILSON, STARRIB & SMITH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
HAVE at all times on hand, one of the largest and
best assorted stocks of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs,
Spices, Window Glass, Glassware, Smok-
ing's Instruments, Patent Medicines, and
extraordinary Virginia, Kentucky and Missou-
ri Tobacco.
All of which they are prepared to warrant of the best quality,
and please themselves to sell them at as low rates as any other
house in the West or South West, for Cash, Country Produce, or
upon the usual trade to prompt customers. Dealers generally are
respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before pur-
chasing elsewhere.
N. H. GIBSON, Bookkeeper, Posters, Bags, Lard, Flaxseed,
White Beans, Iron Fries, &c., taken in exchange for goods, or
in payment of debts due us.
January 12, 1847.

Platt & Bucklin,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION ROOF AND SHOE
HOUSE.
(Opposite A. Gandy & Co's Auction Rooms.)
South side of Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets.
HAVE now in store, received by recent arrivals, a large and
well selected stock of Seasonable Goods, and they are con-
stantly receiving additional supplies from Manufacturers East
on consignment, with a view to offer their goods at all
times, at lowest market rates for cash.
Louisville, Dec. 26, 1846—742-216-1d

MCK, RAWSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri Manu-
factured Tobacco;
Also—GROCERIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS, HATS, &c.
Main Street, opposite the Bank of Louisville,
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1847

Miles & Williams,
LOUISVILLE CHAIR MANUFACTORY,
No. 105,
East Side Fourth Street, first door above Market Street.
STEAMBOATS AND HOTELS furnished on the most rea-
sonable terms, and old Chairs painted, repaired, &c.
January 1, 1847

Stewart & Owen,
Wholesale Dealers in Rectified Whiskey, Foreign
and Domestic Liquors,
HIDES, LEATHER AND TANNERS OIL;
AND
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Jan. 1, 1847

McLean & Bacon,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 419, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
January 1, 1847

W. H. Meriwether,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
STOVES, GRATES, CASTINGS, TEA KETTLES,
SAD IRONS, AND TINWARE,
North Side of Main Street, between 2d and 3d Cross Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1847

Bainbridge, Caruth & Bailly,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND DEALERS IN
American Hardware, Castings, Iron, &c.
No. 408, Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1847

W. & C. FELLOWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS—LOUISVILLE, KY.
CONNECTED WITH FELLOWS, JOHNSON & CO., Cash-
meries and Forwarding Merchants, New Orleans. Cash
advances, discount shipments to other Ports.
January 1, 1847

Louisville Fashionable Hat Store.
J. G. PRIGG & CO.,
Manufacturers and Retail Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
423, Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
I WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of
Louisville, to the fact that we have, in our establishment, No. 423, where will be found one of the
largest and most complete stocks of HATS AND CAPS ever before seen in the West.
January 1, 1847

Woodruff & McBride,
DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY;
AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TOOLS OF EVE-
RY DESCRIPTION—ALSO,
MANUFACTURERS OF PLAINES, (which they warrant),
No. 22, Columbus Street, near Main, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 33,
Third Street, near Main.
SIGN OF THE BIG PLANE.

MORTON & GRISWOLD.
Bookellers, Stationers, Binders and Book and Job-Printers,
MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
LAW, Medical, Theological, Classical, School and Miscellaneous
Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality,
and price. 177 Colleges, Schools and Private Libraries sup-
plied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or retail.
April 1, 1845—651-11

THE COMPREHENSIVE READERS.
Published by MORTON & GRISWOLD, Louisville, Ky.
CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING:
THE NEW PRIMER, - - - 26 pages, 12mo.
THE FIRST READER, with Eng's, - - - 96 pages, 12mo.
THE SECOND READER, do., - - - 144 - - - 16mo.
THE THIRD READER, - - - 180 - - - 12mo.
THE FOURTH READER, - - - 204 - - - 12mo.
These books are original, not a line having been copied from
any school book in common use.
The younger works contain many beautiful ENGRAVINGS, de-
signed and executed especially for these books, by the first artists.
The ENGRAVINGS are not a mere ornament, but serve to ensure
the constant presence and attention of the young reader's mind
and heart in the progress of the lessons.
The FIRST READER consists of easy lessons, in simple language.
The subjects are such as catch the attention and excite curiosity.
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